A Systemic Safety Project Identification Process – Minnesota's County Road Safety Plans

South Dakota Transportation Safety Conference

April 4, 2012

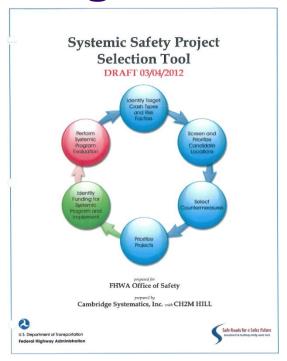
Howard Preston



Agenda

- Background & Crash Overview
- Selection of Strategies
- Systemic Approach
 - Segments
 - Curves
 - Intersections
- Project Summary
- Report Outline

Background



- There is currently an effort underway led by FHWA to develop a systemic safety project selection tool.
- This effort is based on a recognition of the fact that most traditional safety program development has been based on identifying high crash locations – <u>but</u> this method does not work well when states adopt severe crashes as their safety performance measure.
- Locations with severe crashes have been found to be randomly scattered – primarily along systems of rural roadways

- A new safety analysis method is being developed that is based on using surrogates for crashes – roadway geometry and traffic characteristics – as risk factors.
- This methodology then involves conducting a systemic evaluation of systems of roadways using the risk factors to prioritize locations for safety investment.
- This new methodology is being used to produce Safety Plans for every county in Minnesota

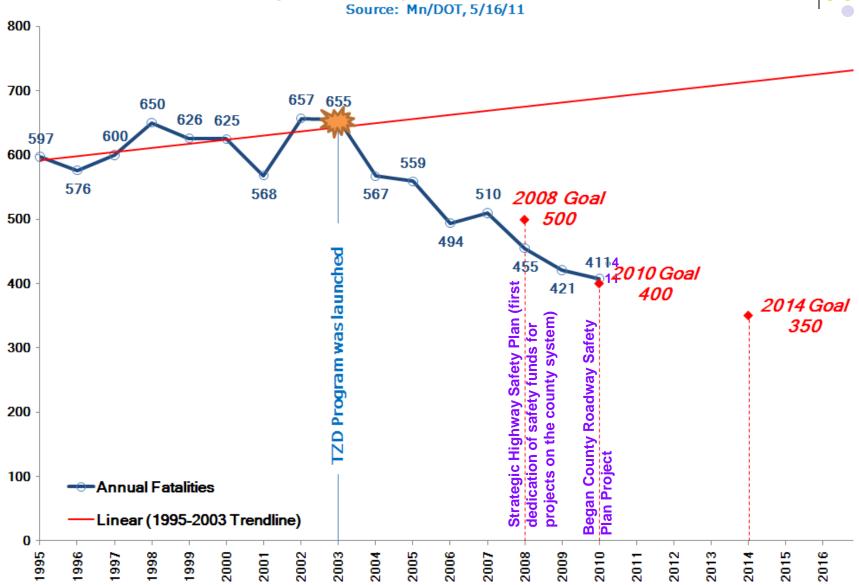






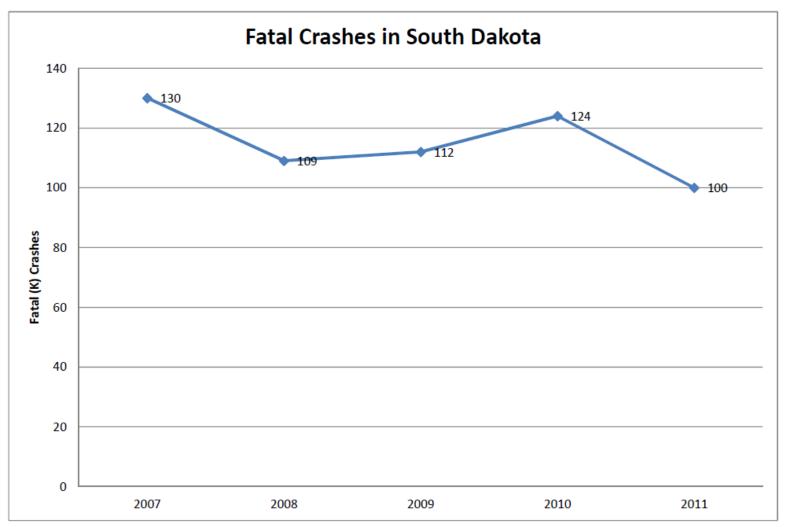
Reversing the trend in Minnesota

Roadway Fatalities, All State & Local Roads



Reversing the trend in South Dakota



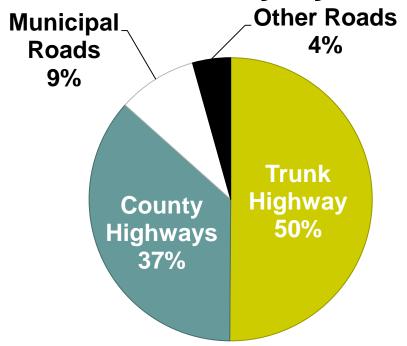


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Minnesota

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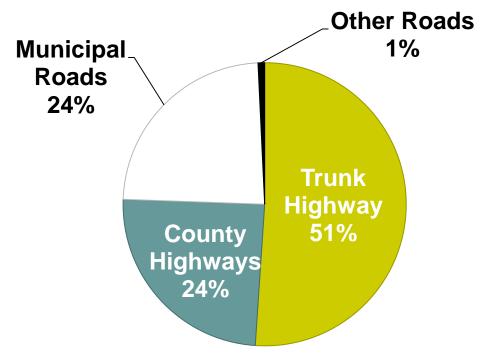
2007-2009 Fatality by Roadway



Roadway	# Killed: 2009	% Killed	# Rural	% Rural
Trunk Highway	191	46%	140	48%
County Highways	169	40%	132	45%
City Streets	42	10%	5	2%
Other Roads	16	4%	16	5%

South Dakota

2007-2011 Severe Crashes by Roadway



Roadway	# Severe Crashes	% Severe Crashes	# Rural	% Rural
Trunk Highway	1970	51%	1617	82%
County Highways	945	24%	910	96%
City Streets	914	24%	1	0%
Other Roads	29	1%		



Minnesota HSIP Program



- Challenge to determine where to focus safety funds
 - Black spots are infrequent on local roads
 - Fatal and Severe injury crashes are random on local rural roads

County Roads

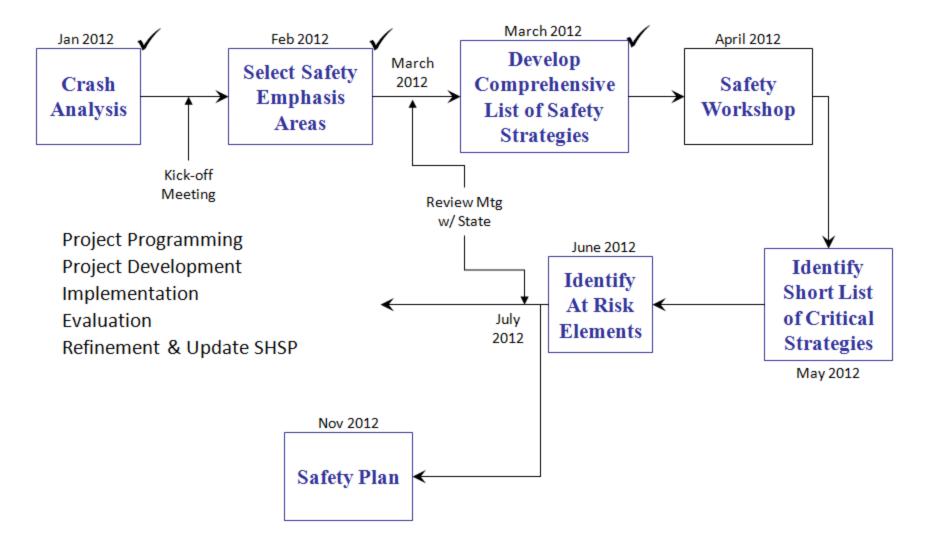
- 2,089 Severe Crashes
- 45,000 miles of road

Trunk Highway

- 2,168 Severe Crashes
- 12,000 miles of road
- 0.05 severe crashes per mile 0.18 severe crashes per mile

South Dakota Safety Plan Development Process





Minnesota – Safety Emphasis Areas



				ATP 4			ATP 8	
	Emphasis Area	Statewide Percentage	Interstate, US & TH	CSAH & CR	Twnshp & Other	Interstate, US & TH	CSAH & CR	Twnshp & Other
	Total Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes	9,122	249	230	94	202	219	110
	Young drivers (under 21)	26%	26% (65)	16% (36)	29% (27)	27% (55)	30% (65)	25% (27)
	Unlicensed drivers	8%	6% (16)	7% (16)	9% (8)	5% (10)	6% (14)	5% (5)
	Older drivers (over 64)	13%	24% (60)	15% (34)	10% (9)	21% (43)	16% (35)	11% (12)
Drivers	Aggressive driving and speeding-related	21%	20% (50)	27% (62)	22% (21)	11% (22)	24% (53)	20% (22)
Drivers	Drug and alcohol-related	26%	20% (51)	39% (89)	32% (30)	20% (40)	33% (72)	25% (28)
	Inattentive, distracted, asleep drivers	20%	23% (58)	19% (43)	17% (16)	18% (36)	16% (36)	14% (15)
	Safety aw areness							
	Unbelted vehicle occupants	26%	31% (78)	38% (87)	31% (29)	33% (67)	43% (95)	44% (48)
Cassial I lasra	Pedestrians crashes	8%	4% (10)	3% (7)	7% (7)	3% (7)	3% (6)	6% (7)
Special Users	Bicycle crashes	4%	0% (0)	2% (5)	6% (6)	2% (4)	0% (0)	5% (5)
	Motorcycles crashes	15%	9% (23)	18% (41)	18% (17)	9% (19)	10% (22)	10% (11)
Vehicles	Heavy vehicle crashes	9%	19% (47)	7% (16)	2% (2)	25% (50)	6% (14)	11% (12)
	Safety enhancements							
	Train-vehicle collisions	0%	1% (2)	0% (0)	6% (6)	0% (0)	0% (0)	2% (2)
	Road departure crashes	27%	28% (69)	49% (113)	31% (29)	24% (48)	51% (111)	32% (35)
Highwaya	Consequences of leaving road							
Highw ays	Intersection crashes	42%	34% (84)	36% (82)	37% (35)	42% (85)	34% (74)	45% (50)
	Head-On and Sidesw ipe (opposite) crashes	15%	22% (54)	23% (54)	13% (12)	22% (45)	21% (45)	7% (8)
	Work zone crashes	1%	1% (3)	1% (2)	0% (0)	0% (1)	1% (3)	0% (0)
EMS	Enhancing Emergency Capabilities							
Managament	Information and decision support systems							
Management	More effective processes							

DPS Crash Data Records, 2005 to 2009

Top 5 Emphasis Areas by Jurisdiction

Note: Numbers are not additive, as one crash may involve a young driver at an intersection.

The numbers represent severe crashes (Fatal and A-type Injury crashes)

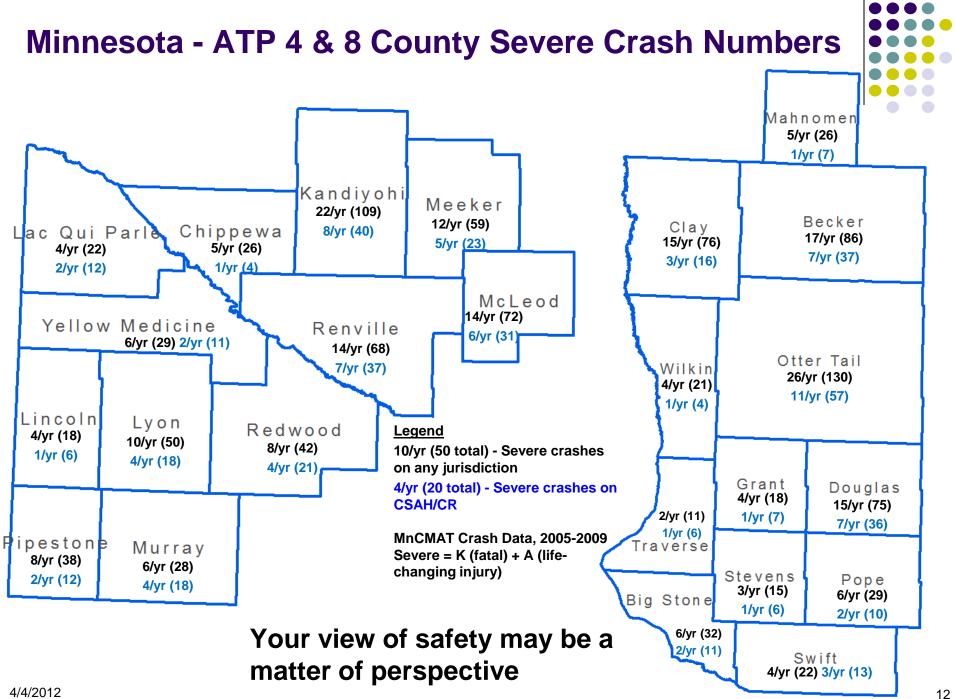
South Dakota - Safety Emphasis Areas



outh Dakota Severe (K + A) Crashes	DRAFT	2007 - 2011 SDARS Crash Data
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outh Dakota Severe (K + A) Crashes			DRAFT					2007 - 2011 SDARS Crash Data			
	Emphasis Areas		ate oads)		Roads e, U.S., SD)	County	Roads	City St	reets	Oth	er
		Percent	#	Percent	#	Percent	#	Percent	#	Percent	#
	Young Drivers (under 21)	23%	899	18%	350	27%	257	31%	286	21%	6
	Unlicensed Drivers	12%	470	9%	183	19%	175	12%	108	14%	4
	Older Drivers (over 64)	15%	592	19%	373	10%	96	13%	121	7%	2
Drivers	Aggressive Driving and Speeding-Related	28%	1,080	29%	573	28%	267	25%	227	45%	13
Dilvers	Drug and Alcohol-Related	24%	926	20%	386	37%	345	20%	184	38%	11
	Inattentive, Distracted and Asleep Drivers	13%	508	14%	271	12%	109	14%	125	10%	3
	Safety Awareness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unbelted Vehicle Occupants*	37%	1,440	36%	706	50%	475	27%	251	28%	8
Other Users	Pedestrian Crashes	5%	188	3%	53	2%	19	12%	114	7%	2
Other Users	Bicycle Crashes	1%	57	1%	14	0%	1	5%	42	0%	0
	Motorcycle Crashes	21%	825	26%	504	19%	175	15%	134	41%	12
Vehicles	Heavy Vehicle Crashes	8%	312	12%	236	5%	50	3%	26	0%	0
	Safety Enhancements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Train-Vehicle Collisions	0%	18	0%	7	1%	6	1%	5	0%	0
	Run-off-the Road Crashes	52%	2,021	53%	1,048	76%	721	25%	231	72%	21
	Consequences of leaving the road (run-off-the-road crashes involving a fixed object or overturn)	52%	1,994	53%	1,036	75%	713	25%	225	69%	20
Highways	Head-On and Sideswipe-Opposing Crashes	5%	190	6%	127	5%	46	2%	17	0%	0
,	Roadway Departure Subtotal = Run-off-theRoad and Head-On / Sideswipe-Opposing Crashes	57%	2,211	60%	1,175	81%	767	27%	248	72%	21
	Intersection Crashes	27%	1,041	21%	419	14%	137	52%	477	28%	8
	Work Zone Crashes	2%	93	4%	75	1%	7	1%	11	0%	0
EMS	Enhancing Emergency Capabilites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managament	Information and Decisions Support Systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management	More Effective Processes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals	3,8	358	1,9	970	94.	5	91	4	29)

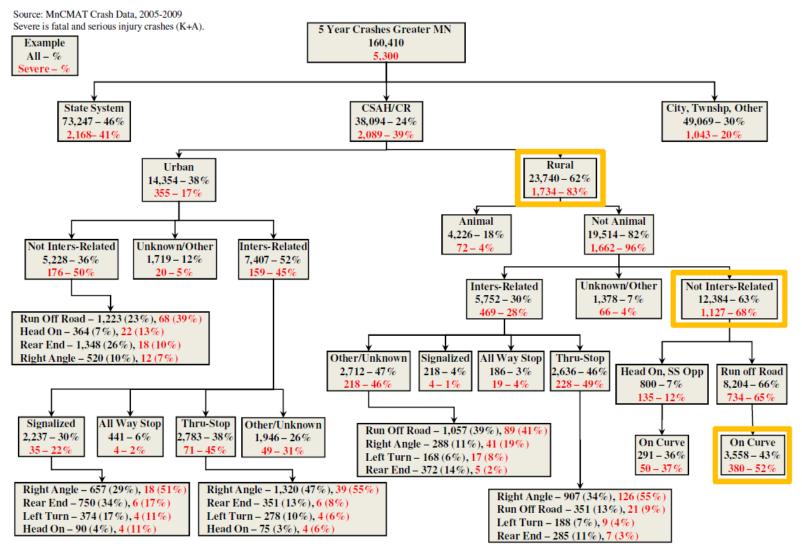
⁻⁻Numbers are not additive, as there could be a young and distracted driver for example.



Greater MN County Crash Data Overview

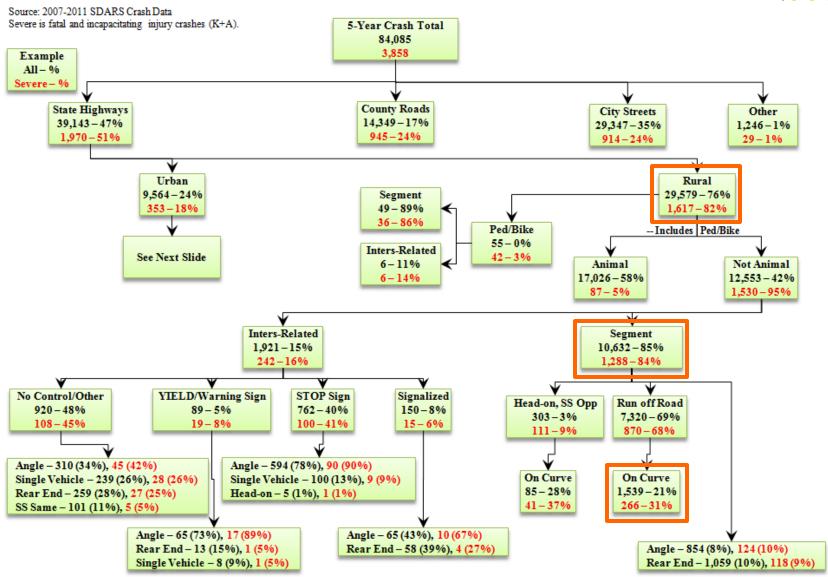
-ATP's 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 – NO Metro





South Dakota Crash Data Overview





Safety Strategies Overview NCHRP Report 500

- A series of guides to assist state and local agencies in reducing injuries and fatalities in targeted emphasis areas
- The guides correspond to the emphasis areas outlined in the AASHTO Strategic Highway Safety Plan.
- Each guide includes a brief introduction, a general description of the problem, the strategies/ countermeasures to address the problem, and a model implementation process.

Proven

Graduated Drivers Licensing

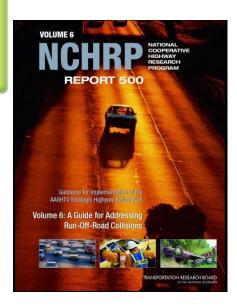
- Safety Belt Enforcement Campaigns
- DWI Checkpoints
- Street Lights at Rural Intersections
- Access Management
- Roadside Safety Initiatives
- Pave/Widen Shoulders
- Roundabouts
- Exclusive Left Turn
 Signal Phasing
- Shoulder Rumble Strips
 Improved Roadway
- Alignment
- Cable Median BarrierRemoving Unwarranted
- Traffic SignalsRemoving Trees in
- Hazardous Locations
 Pedestrian Crosswalks, Sidewalks, and refuge Islands
- Left Turn Lanes on Urban Arterial

Tried

- Rumble Strips
 (on the approach
 to intersections)
- Neighborhood Traffic Control (Traffic Calming)
- Overhead Red/Yellow Flashers
- Increased Levels of Intersection Traffic Control
- Indirect Left Turn Treatments
- Restricting Turning Maneuvers
- Pedestrian Signals
- Improve Traffic
 Control Devices on
 Minor Intersection
 Approaches

Experimental

- Turn and Bypass Lanes at Rural Intersections
- Dynamic Warning Devices at Horizontal Curves
- Static/ Dynamic Gap Assistance Devices
- Delineating Trees in Hazardous Locations
- Marked Pedestrian Crosswalks at Unsignalized Intersections



List of Road Departure Strategies



List of Road Departure Strategies

Objectives	Strategies	Relative Cost to Implement and Operate	Effectiveness	Typical Timeframe for Implementation
	15.1 A1 Install shoulder rumble strips	Low	Proven*	Short
	15.1 A2 Install enhanced pavement markings, edgeline rumble strips or modified shoulder rumble strips on section with narrow or no paved shoulders	Low	Experimental/ Tried	Short
15.1 A Keep vehicles from	15.1 A3 Install centerline rumble strips	Low	Proven*	Short
encroaching on the roadside	15.1 A4 Provide enhanced shoulder or delineation and marking for sharp curves	Low	Tried / Proven	Short
	15.1 A5 Provide improved highway geometry for horizontal curves	High*	Proven	Long
	15.1 A8 Apply shoulder treatments *Eliminate shoulder drop-offs *Shoulder edge *Widen and/or pave shoulders	Moderate*	Experimental/ Proven	Medium
15.1 B Minimize the likelihood of crashing into an object or	15.1 B1 Design safer slopes and ditches to prevent rollovers	Moderate to High*	Proven	Medium
overturning if the vehicle travels off the shoulder	15.1 B2 Remove/relocate objects in hazardous locations	Moderate to High	Proven	Medium

Source: NCHRP 500 Series (2003)

 Short (<1 year)</td>
 Low (<\$10,000/mile)</td>

 Medium (1-2 years)
 Moderate (\$10,000-\$100,000/mile)

 Long (>2 years)
 High (>\$100,000/mile)

*Updated by CH2M HILL

Example – Typical Run-Off Road Strategies



Lane Departure Crashes

Key Objectives: Keep Vehicles in Their Lane

Key Strategies:

- Improved curve delineation
- Improved lane markings





Key Objectives: Improve Shoulders

Key Strategies:

- Safety edge
- Paved shoulders
- Shoulder rumble strips



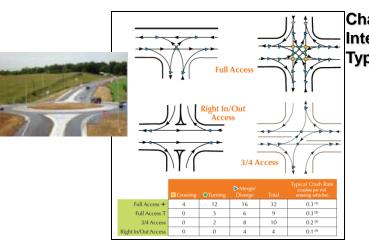




Example – Typical Intersection Strategies



Included Strategies:



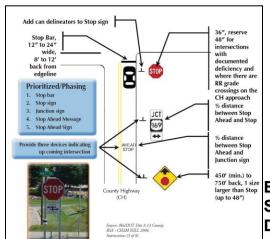
Change Intersection Type



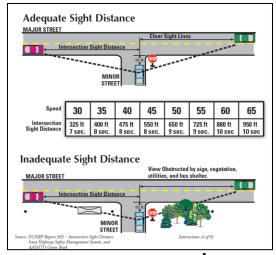
Street Lighting



Dynamic Warning Signs



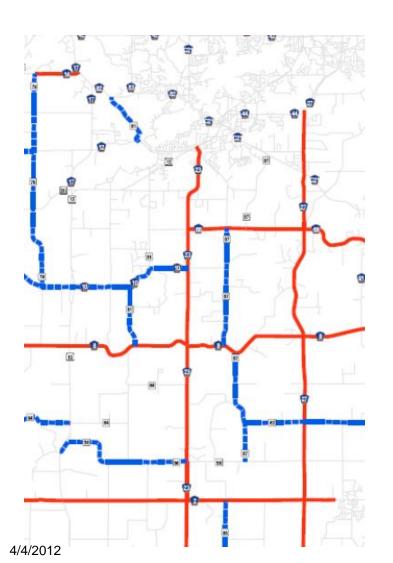
Enhanced Signing and Delineation



Improve Sight Distance

A Systemic Approach





- The average county in Minnesota includes:
 - 500 miles of county highway
 - 400 horizontal curves
 - 180 controlled intersections
- The key questions:
- Is every element of the county system equally at risk?
- Where to Start?
- A new approach to safety planning

Old Approach

Crashes = Risk & No Crashes = No Risk

New Approach

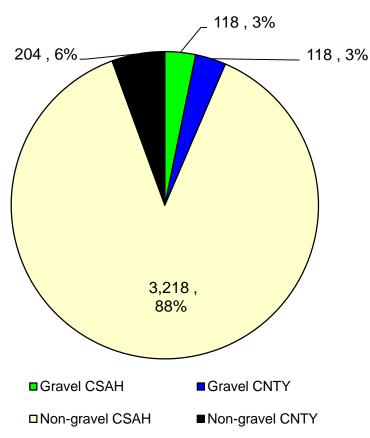
No Crashes ≠ No Risk

Use surrogates of crashes (roadway and traffic characteristics) to identify risk and prioritize – the 5 ★ (or 6) Ranking System

Gravel Roads

- Gravel roads make up approximately 44% of Minnesota's 45,000 mile County Highway system.
- Almost one-half of Minnesota's counties have <u>NO</u> fatal crashes on their gravel roads and only <u>ONE</u> county averages one fatal crash per year.
- Severe RD Crash Density
 - Gravel Roads: 0.001 crashes/mi/year
 - Paved Roads: 0.006 crashes/mi/year
- Statewide, 94% of crashes and 88% of severe crashes occur on the 56% of the county system that is paved.
- Gravel roads have been removed from further detailed analysis

K+A Crashes by CSAH/CNTY by Surface



Rural Paved Segments

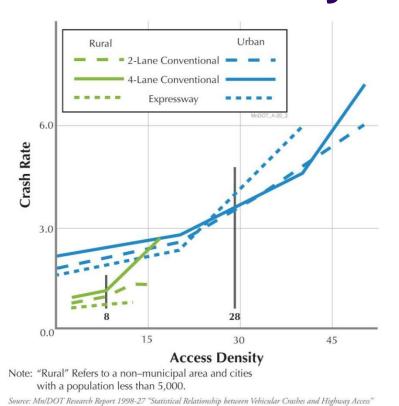


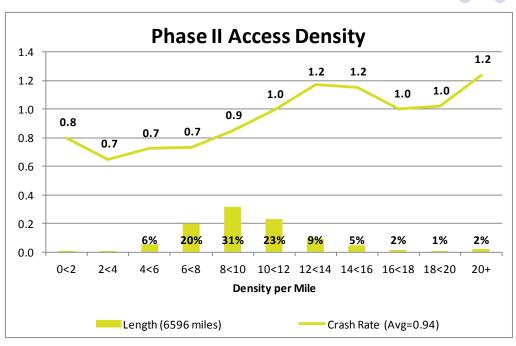
- 47 counties in ATP 3, 4, 6 & 8
- 13,813 rural paved miles
 - Rural Road Departure Crashes
 - 21,611 total, 1,464 severe, 637 Severe RD
 - Average Density of Sev RD Crashes= 0.009 crashes/mi/year
- Risk Rating Criteria
 - Density of Road Departure Crashes (based on County data)
 - Traffic Volume (based on ATP data)
 - Curve (Critical Radius) Density (based on County data)
 - Access Density (based on County data)
 - Edge Risk Assessment (based on County data)

АТР	Segments	Mileage	Severe RD Crashes
ATP 3	1404	5,486	284
ATP 4	747	3,434	99
ATP 6	626	1,731	159
ATP 8	671	3,162	95
Grand Total	2 1/12	12 212	627

Grand Total	3,448	13,813	637

Access Density





- Previous research has demonstrated that on State Highways in Minnesota, there is a statistically significant relationship between Access Density and Crash Rates

 the greater the number of access points the higher the crash rate.
- Phase II of the County Roadway Safety Plans has produced information that proves that the same access effect is present along the County Highway system
 as the access density increases, the crash and severity rates also increase.

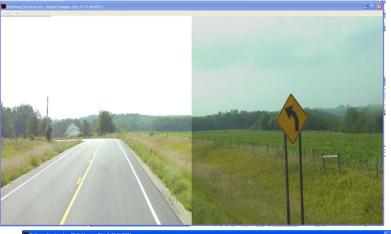
Edge Risk Assessment

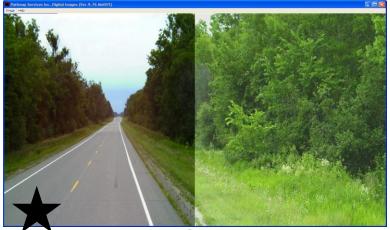
1 – Usable Shoulder, Reasonable Clear Zone



2 - No Usable Shoulder, Reasonable Clear Zone







2 - Usable Shoulder, Roadside with **Fixed Obstacles**



3 - No Usable Shoulder, Roadside with Fixed Obstacles

Sample County Segment Prioritization



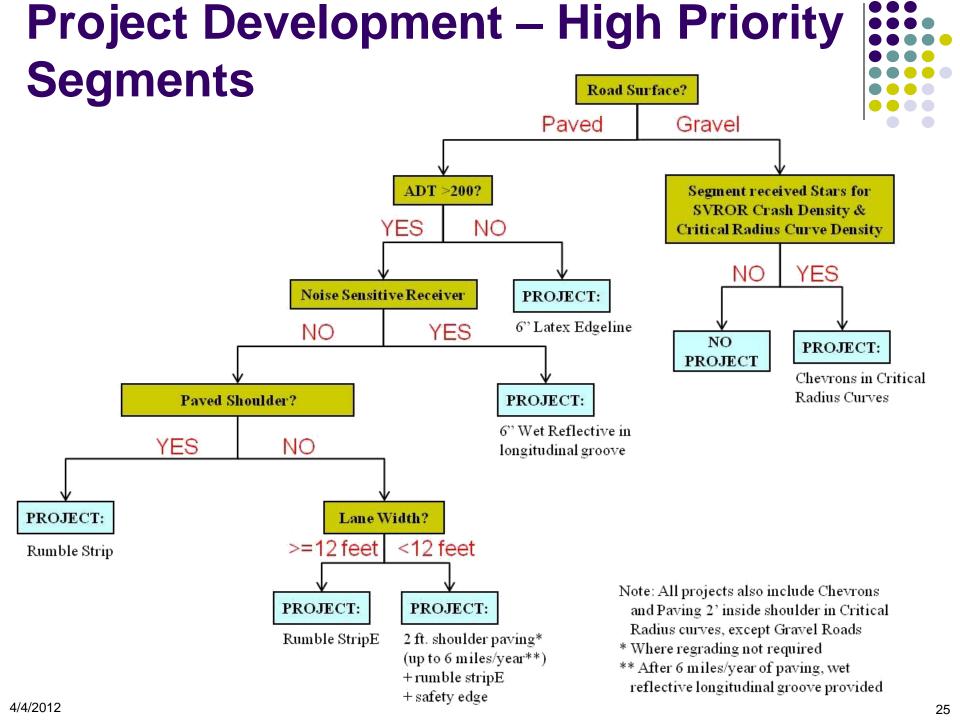
Rank	Corridor	Route	#	Start	End	Length	ADT	ADT Range	RD Density	Access Density	Curve Critical Radius Density	Edge Risk	Totals	Tiebre Edge Risk	ΡD
1	144.01	CNTY	89	CSAH-30	CSAH-30	1.4	480	*	*	*	*	*	****	3	0.28
				NEW LONDON CORP											
2	40.04	CSAH	40	LIM	CSAH-2	5.9	450	*	*	*	*	*	****	2	0.17
3	131.01	CNTY	89	CSAH-30	MNTH-23	0.7	145		*	*	*	*	***	2	0.29
				CR-90, WILLMAR											
4	9.02	CSAH	9	CORP LIM	CSAH-10	5.6	940	*	*	*	*		***	1	0.14
_			_	150TH AVE NW CSAH-										l .	
5	5.06	CSAH	5	29	CSAH-1	10.1	628	*	*	*	*		***	1	0.14
6	24.02	CCALL	24	NEW LONDON CORP	MAITHEO	1.6	020	_	_	_	*			1	0.42
6	31.02	CSAH	31	LIM	MNTH-23	1.6	920	*	*	*	*		****] 1	0.13
7	8.01	CSAH	8	RENVILLE COUNTY LINE	LAKE LILLIAN CORP LIM	3.6	750	*	*			*	***	2	0.33
8	4.01	CSAH	4	CSAH-8	CSAH-20	6.7	320	^	*	*		*	***		0.09
9	2.05	CSAH	2	CSAH-10	MNTH-23	9.8	385		^	Ĵ.	*	*	***		0.03
10	4.04	CSAH	4	CR-98	CSAH-40	2.4	290			Ĵ.	÷	*	***	_	0.00
11	38.01	CSAH	38	CSAH-40	CSAH-48	2.1	130			÷		*	***	_	0.00
12	132.01	CNTY	89	CSAH-8	CSAH-8	2.2	190			*	÷	*	***		0.00
13	42.01	CSAH	42	CSAH-7	COUNTY LINE	0.5	120			*		*	***	_	0.00
13	42.01	COAII	42	CSAH-1	CSAH-40 , REDWOOD	0.5	120			^	^	^	^ ^ ^	_	0.00
14	9.03	CSAH	9	CSAH-10	ST	4.9	1,800		*	*	*		***	1	0.45
15	25.01	CSAH	25	CSAH-5	USTH-71	3.2	1,315		*	*	*		***	1	0.25
74	1.03	CSAH	1	MNTH-23	PENNOCK CORP LIM	7.0	333	•			·-			l i	0.03
75	116.02	CNTY	89	CSAH-3	MNTH-40	7.0	98							1	0.03
76	2.04	CSAH	2	ATWATER CORP LIM	CSAH-10	6.7	1,018							1	0.00
77	28.02	CSAH	28	CSAH-2	COUNTY LINE	2.0	315							1	0.00
						Total	Stars	26	33	34	33	22		•	

% That Gets Star -- 36%

- Is the County's entire system atrisk?
 - No about 25% of their system is High Priority

	Totals							
	#	%	Mileage	%				
****	2	3%	7.4	2%				
***	4	5%	17.9	4%				
***	16	21%	75.3	19%				
**	28	36%	150.6	38%				
*	20	26%	108.0	27%				
	7	9%	41.4	10%				
	77	100%	400.6	100%				

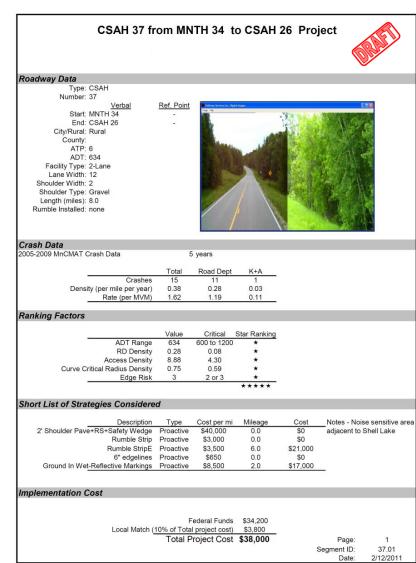
31%



Sample County Segment

- CSAH 26 Segment Project Form
 - Roadway Data –ADT, Lane Width, Shoulder Width/Type
 - Crash Data Total & RD
 Crashes, Density, Rate
 - Deficiencies Risk Ranking
 - Strategies Considered
 - Selected Strategy





Segments Project Summary (Projects Measured in Miles)



	2' Shoulder				Ground In Wet-	
	Pave+RS+Safety	Rumble	Rumble	6 inch	Reflective	Total Project
ATP	Wedge	Strip	StripE	edgelines	Markings	Value
ATP 3	180	373	673	50	636	\$16,106,107
ATP 4	151	147	560	210	180	\$10,095,868
ATP 6	153	91	332	46	306	\$10,196,428
ATP 8	106	139	758	200	85	\$8,158,210
Total	591	749	2323	505	1207	\$44,556,613

Rural Curves

- 11,660 total curves in ATP
 3, 4, 6 & 8
 - 9,592 (82%) curves with no crashes
 - Crashes
 - 3,061 total, 326 severe crashes
 - 4 curves with multiple fatal crashes (5 years)
 - 33 curves with multiple severe crashes
 - 0.006 severe crashes/curve/year



ATP	Curve Count	Severe Crashes	Total Crashes	Chevrons Installed
ATP 3	4297	141	1267	597
ATP 4	2494	51	501	1172
ATP 6	3699	102	962	449
ATP 8	1170	32	331	472
Grand Total	11660	326	3061	2690

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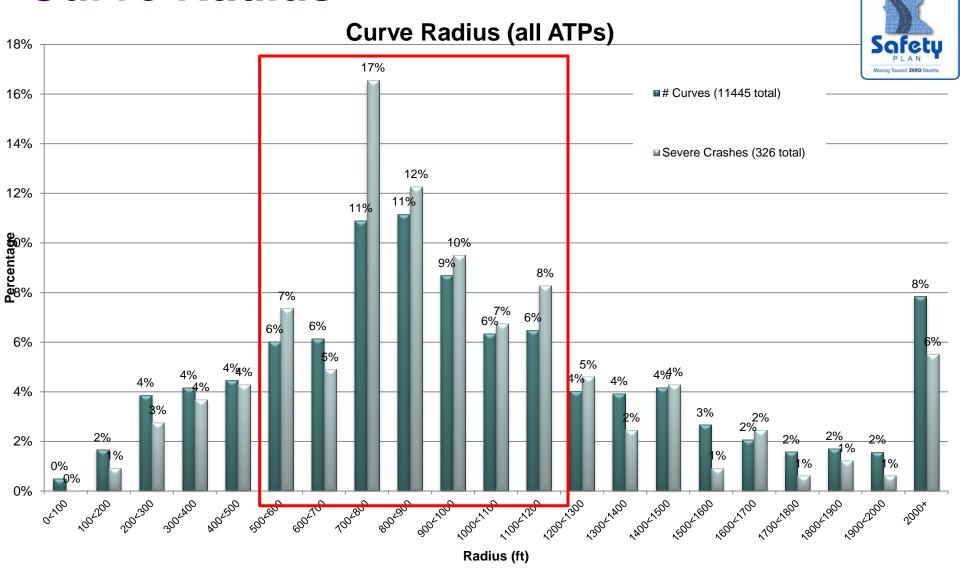
Curve-Related Roadway Departure

- In ATP 4, 61% of roadway departure crashes are curve related (39% in ATP 8)
- Are all curves equally at-risk?
 - No

- Risk Rating Criteria:
 - ADT Range
 - Radius Range
 - Severe Crash on curve
 - Intersection on curve
 - Visual Trap on curve



Curve Radius



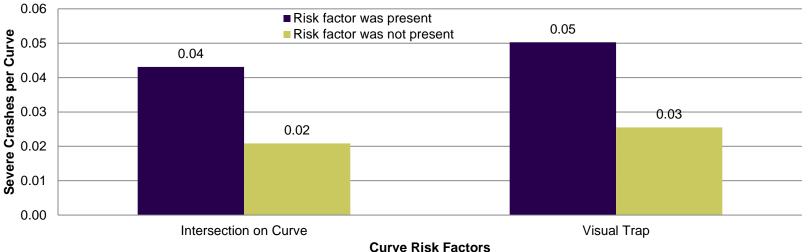
• The majority of severe crashes occurred on curves with 500'-1,200' radii.

COUNTY ROADWAY

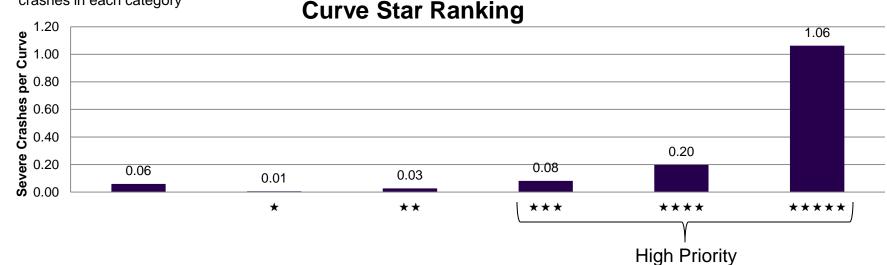
Horizontal Curve Risk Rating

Criteria

Severe Crash Density



- There was a higher severe crash density at curves where risk factors are present.
- Phase I and II intersections 3,990 curves included in analysis of each risk factor. Minimum of 1,500 curves and 76 severe crashes in each category



Sample Curve Prioritization



		-											_			
Curve Count			Segment Start	End		shes K A	Radius (ft)	ADT	on on Curve	Chevro ns	Visual Trap	Notes	Rank	High Priority Segment + Radius	Proxi mity	Chevron Candidate
1	001A	1.01	CSAH 1 CR-75	PRINSBERG CORP LIM	2		1084	600	Yes		Yes	Removed from analysis - Urban Segment				
2	001B	1.01	CSAH 1 CR-75	PRINSBERG CORP LIM	0		1082	600	Yes	Yes	Yes	Removed from analysis - Urban Segment				
3	001C	1.03	CSAH 1 MNTH-23	PENNOCK CORP LIM	0		1077	333	No	Yes	No		*	-	Χ	Installed
4	001D	1.03	CSAH 1 MNTH-23	PENNOCK CORP LIM	0		1088	333	Yes	Yes	Yes		***	-	-	Installed
5	001E	1.03	CSAH 1 MNTH-23	PENNOCK CORP LIM	0		2482	333	Yes		No		*	-	-	-
6	001F	1.04	CSAH 1 PENNOCK CORP	LIM PENNOCK CORP LIM	0		1141	650	No		No	Removed from analysis - Urban Segment				
7	001G	1.04	CSAH 1 PENNOCK CORP	LIM PENNOCK CORP LIM	0		860	650	No		No	Removed from analysis - Urban Segment				
8	001H	1.05	CSAH 1 PENNOCK CORP	LIM CSAH-29	0		1140	534	Yes	Yes	Yes		****	-	-	Installed
9	001I	1.05	CSAH 1 PENNOCK CORP	LIM CSAH-29	0		1186	534	No		No		**	-	Х	Yes
10	001J	1.05	CSAH 1 PENNOCK CORP	LIM CSAH-29	0		1078	534	Yes		No		***	-	-	Yes
11	001K	1.05	CSAH 1 PENNOCK CORP	LIM CSAH-29	0		1160	534	No		No		**	-	-	-
12	001L	1.05	CSAH 1 PENNOCK CORP	LIM CSAH-29	0		1135	534	Yes		No		***	-	-	Yes
13	001M	1.07	CSAH 1 MNTH-9	STEARNS COUNTY LINE	0		725	333	Yes	Yes	No		**	-	-	Installed
14	001N	1.07	CSAH 1 MNTH-9	STEARNS COUNTY LINE	0		1198	333	No		No		*	-	-	-
15	0010	1.07	CSAH 1 MNTH-9	STEARNS COUNTY LINE	0		710	333	No	Yes	No		*	-	-	Installed
16	002A	2.02	CSAH 2 CSAH-20	ATWATER CORP LIM	0		829	1,040	Yes	Yes	Yes		****	-	-	Installed
17	002B	2.02	CSAH 2 CSAH-20	ATWATER CORP LIM	0		1289	1,040	Yes	Yes	No		**	-	-	Installed
18	002C	2.02	CSAH 2 CSAH-20	ATWATER CORP LIM	0		1098	1,040	No	Yes	No		**	-	-	Installed
19	002D	2.02	CSAH 2 CSAH-20	ATWATER CORP LIM	0		1455	1,040	No	Yes	No		*	-	-	Installed
20	002E	2.05	CSAH 2 CSAH-10	MNTH-23	0		1498	385	No		No			-	-	-
21	002F	2.05	CSAH 2 CSAH-10	MNTH-23	0		1420	385	Yes		No		*	-	-	-
22	002G	2.05	CSAH 2 CSAH-10	MNTH-23	0		4595	385	No		No	Removed from further analysis - radius > 3,000'				
23	002H	2.05	CSAH 2 CSAH-10	MNTH-23	0		1007	385	No		No		*	X	-	Yes
24	0021	2.05	CSAH 2 CSAH-10	MNTH-23	0		1068	385	No		No		*	X	-	Yes
25	002J	2.05	CSAH 2 CSAH-10	MNTH-23	0		1141	385	Yes	Yes	Yes		***	Х	-	Installed
26	002K	2.05	CSAH 2 CSAH-10	MNTH-23	0		1101	385	Yes	Yes	Yes		***	Х	-	Installed
27	002L	2.05	CSAH 2 CSAH-10	MNTH-23	0		3605	385	No		No	Removed from further analysis - radius > 3,000'				
28	002M	2.05	CSAH 2 CSAH-10	MNTH-23	0		6704	385	No		No	Removed from further analysis - radius > 3,000'				

- Complete census of 490 curves
- 50 High Priority Curves (10%)

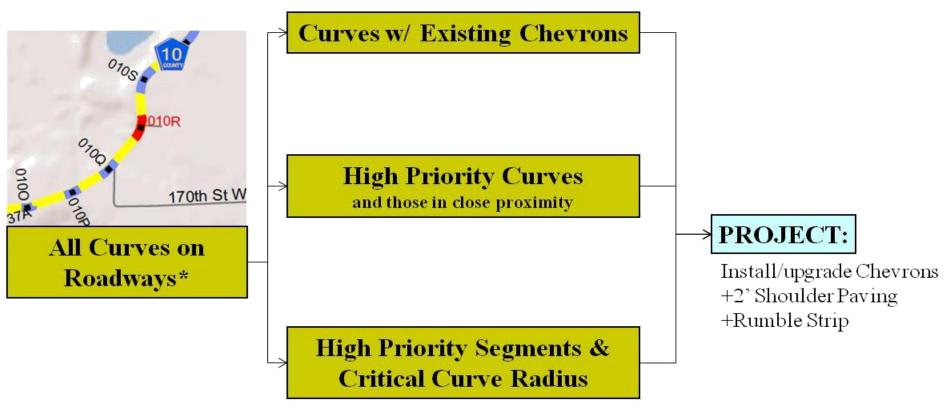
	Т	otal	Chevroned				
Stars	#	%	#	%			
****	1	0%	1	1%			
****	7	1%	7	8%			
***	42	9%	16	19%			
**	78	16%	23	28%			
*	120	24%	15	18%			
-	242	49%	21	25%			
	490	100%	83	100%			

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Project Development – High Priority Curves



Three ways for a Curve to receive a project



Note: Gravel roads were considered if the segment experienced a high frequency of severe curve-related crashes.

Curve Project Summary (Number of Curves)



АТР	Currently Installed Chevrons	★ Ranking	Proximity	HP Seg + Crit Rad	Total Project Value
ATP 3	695	546	871	373	\$19,794,813
ATP 4	760	445	612	743	\$9,749,702
ATP 6	393	300	860	430	\$15,933,618
ATP 8	428	292	97	433	\$5,012,430
Total	2276	1583	2440	1979	\$50,490,563

Rural Intersections

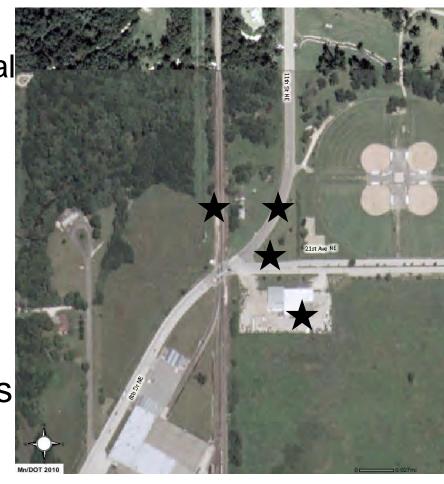
- 5,725 rural thru/stop (yield) intersections in ATP 3, 4, 6 & 8
 - 4,794 total crashes
 - 373 Severe Crashes
 - 172 severe right angle
 - Intersections with Multiple Severe Crashes: 28 (8 had 2 Fatals)
 - 0.17 crashes/intersection/year
 - 0.01 severe crashes/intersection/year



ATP	Intersections	Severe Right Angle Crashes	Severe Crashes
ATP 3	1,293	63	121
ATP 4	1,912	28	71
ATP 6	1,033	36	90
ATP 8	1,487	45	91
Grand Total	5,725	172	373

Rural Thru STOP Proactive Risk Rating Criteria

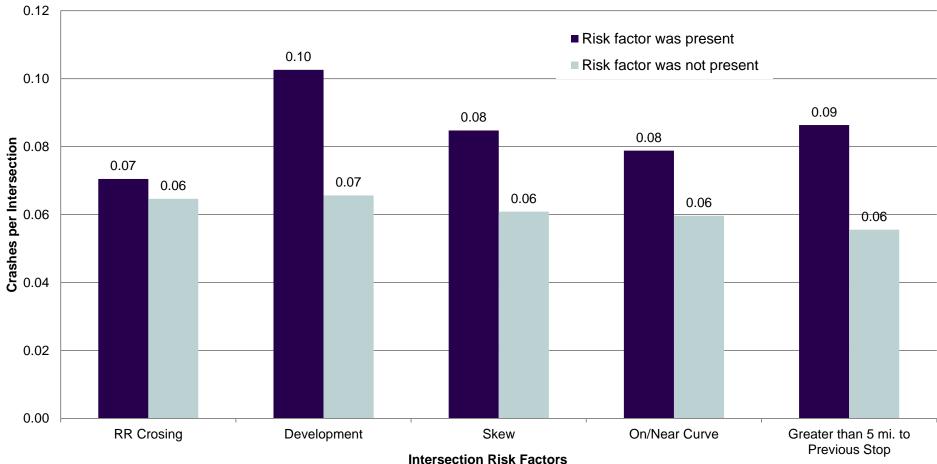
- Geometry
 - Skewed minor leg approach
 - Intersection on/near horizontal curve
- Volume
 - Minor ADT/Major ADT ratio
- Proximity
 - Previous STOP sign
 - Railroad crossing
- Intersection Related Crashes
- Commercial Development in quadrants



Rural Thru STOP Proactive Risk Rating Criteria





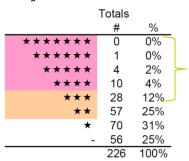


- There was a higher severe crash density at intersections where risk factors are present.
- Phase I and II intersections 5,725 intersections included in analysis of each risk factor. Minimum of 150 intersections and 16 severe crashes in each category

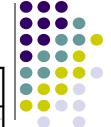
Sample Rural Inters Prioritization

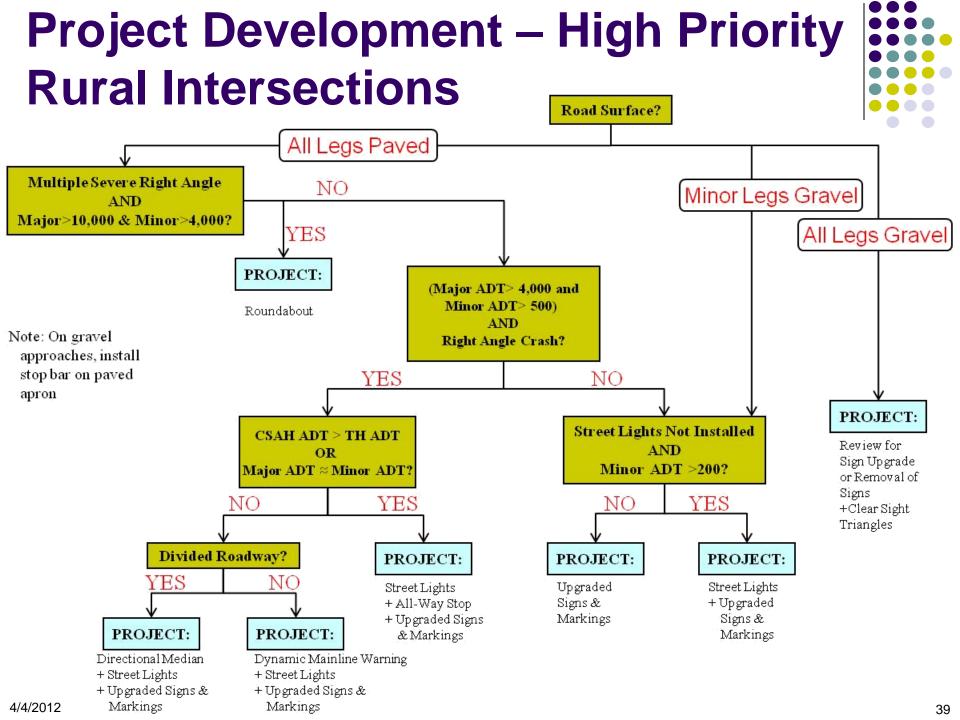
Rank	Int #	Sys	#	Intersection Description	Skew	On/Near Curve	Development	RR Xing	Previous STOP (>5mi)	Total Crashes	Ratio (Min/Maj)	Priority	Crash Cost
1	9.08	CSAH	9	CSAH 9 and CSAH-10 EAST	*	*	*		*	*	*	*****	\$ 12,000
2	5.06	CSAH	5	CSAH 5 and MNTH-23	*	*			*	*	*	****	\$ 2,483,000
3	9.09	CSAH	9	CSAH 9 and CSAH-10 WEST	*	*	*			*	*	****	\$ 584,000
4	4.04	CSAH	4	CSAH 4 and CSAH-20 WEST	*	*			*	*	*		\$ 412,000
5	15.01	CSAH	15	CSAH 15 and 30TH ST SW (CSAH-47)		*	*	*		*	*		\$ 230,000
6	1.07	CSAH	1	CSAH 1 and MNTH-23	*			*	*	*		****	\$ 1,202,000
7	2.19	CSAH	2	CSAH 2 and CSAH-31, CR-103		*			*	*	*	****	\$ 412,000
8	2.21	CSAH	2	CSAH 2 and MNTH-23 EAST	*		*		*	*		****	\$ 342,000
9	5.17	CSAH	5	CSAH 5 and MNTH-9 EAST	*	*				*	*	****	\$ 148,000
10	9.04	CSAH	9	CSAH 9 and CSAH-26	*	*	*			*		****	\$ 136,000
11	92.01	CNTY	92	CNTY 92 and 75TH ST NW (CR-116)	*	*				*	*	****	\$ 136,000
12	25.01	CNTY	25	CSAH 25 and CSAH-41	*	*				*	*	****	\$ 24,000
13	3.09	CSAH	3	CSAH 3 and CSAH-8	*	*			*	*		****	\$ 12,000
14	10.01	CSAH	10	CSAH 10 and USTH-71	*	*				*	*	****	\$ 12,000
15	4.05	CSAH	4	CSAH 4 and CSAH-20 EAST	*	*			*		*	****	\$ -
16	9.02	CSAH	9	CSAH 9 and USTH-12		*	*			*		***	\$ 981,000
17	4.09	CSAH	4	CSAH 4 and USTH-12				*	*	*		***	\$ 927,000
18	7.09	CSAH	7	CSAH 7 and USTH-12	*			*		*		***	\$ 478,000
19	65.01	CNTY	65	CNTY 65 and USTH-12	*			*		*		***	\$ 478,000
20	9.16	CSAH	9	CSAH 9 and CSAH-33	*					*	*	***	\$ 424,000
21	5.02	CSAH	5	CSAH 5 and MNTH-7		*				*	*	***	\$ 273,000
22	30.05	CNTY	30	CSAH 30 and MNTH-23 S	*		*			*		***	\$ 251,000
23	40.03	CNTY	40	CSAH 40 and USTH-71					*	*	*	***	\$ 239,000
24	116.02	CNTY	116	CNTY 116 and MNTH-23	*			*		*		***	\$ 239,000
25	4.11	CSAH	4	CSAH 4 and CSAH-28					*	*	*	***	\$ 148,000
26	9.07	CSAH	9	CSAH 9 and CSAH-27, CR-127					*	*	*	***	\$ 148,000
27	4.07	CSAH	4	CSAH 4 and CSAH-23 SOUTH					*	*	*	***	\$ 136,000
28	5.19	CSAH	5	CSAH 5 and CSAH-34	*	*				*		***	\$ 103,000
29	1.14	CSAH	1	CSAH 1 and CSAH-29					*	*	*	***	\$ 91,000
30	7.07	CSAH	7	CSAH 7 and CSAH-42	*	*				*		***	\$ 91,000
31	116.04	CNTY	116	CNTY 116 and USTH-12	*			*		*		***	\$ 91,000
32	29.03	CNTY	29	CSAH 29 and USTH-71		*			*	*		***	\$ 24,000
33	148.01	CNTY	148	CNTY 148 and MNTH-9	*	*				*		***	\$ 24,000
34	4.14	CSAH	4	CSAH 4 and CSAH-30		*				*	*	***	\$ 12,000
35	48.01	CNTY	48	CSAH 48 and MNTH-9	*	*				*		***	
36	9.11	CSAH	9	CSAH 9 and CSAH-40 WEST		*	*				*	***	

- Is the County's entire system at-risk?
 - No about 1/3 of their
 system



Considered for projects





Intersection Project Summary (Number of Intersections)



АТР	Roundabout	All-Way STOP	Directional Median	Dynamic Warning Sign	Street Lights	Upgraded Signs &/or Markings	Review Signs & CST	Total Project Value
ATP 3	0	1	17	61	328	483	0	\$7,972,400
ATP 4	0	0	4	15	219	443	23	\$4,827,500
ATP 6	0	1	6	14	199	137	0	\$2,666,800
ATP 8	0	0	1	11	174	342	28	\$3,561,850
Total	0	2	28	101	920	1405	51	\$19,028,550

Proactive Project Summary



ATP Totals	Intersections	Segments	Curves	Total
ATP 3	\$7,972,400	\$16,106,107	\$19,794,813	\$43,873,320
ATP 4	\$4,547,000	\$9,802,628	\$9,749,702	\$24,099,330
ATP 6	\$2,666,800	\$10,196,428	\$15,933,618	\$28,796,846
ATP 8	\$3,561,850	\$8,088,124	\$5,012,430	\$16,662,404
Total	\$18,748,050	\$44,193,287	\$50,490,563	\$113,431,900

Average Per County	Intersections	Segments	Curves	Total
ATP 3	\$664,367	\$1,342,176	\$1,649,568	\$3,656,110
ATP 4	\$378,917	\$816,886	\$812,475	\$2,008,278
ATP 6	\$296,311	\$1,132,936	\$1,770,402	\$3,199,650
ATP 8	\$296,821	\$674,010	\$417,703	\$1,388,534
Average	\$416,623	\$982,073	\$1,122,013	\$2,520,709

MnDOT has concluded that the systematic safety methodology works –
the method has successfully identified candidates for safety investment at
locations where crash densities are very low and has identified low cost
mitigations that can be widely deployed.

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Questions?

